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WHOLE No. 2315.

GERMANS TO STUDY AMERICA

Officers Ordered To Report on Resources.

THE Doric brings to Hawaii en route to the Mainland a party of trained German officers whose business it will be to report to the Berlin War Office on the military resources of the United States.

Germany wants to know all about the United States from a military point of view, since soldiers of the Emperor served with Americans in the Orient, and for that purpose there will be a most thorough investigation made of those things which are not in the ordinary course of affairs brought to the attention of a military attaché. In addition to the investigation as to the resources of the country, the men who are booked to make the trip through it for the direct contact with the people, will carefully ascertain the thought of the German-American citizens, and the extent of their loyalty to the land of their adoption.

This is learned from responsible men who have been travelling in the Doric across the Pacific, and have come into contact with the party of German officers, who after service with the Imperial Germany Army in China, are now on the way home, travelling by way of America. The officers are not advertising their mission and without doubt will deny it. They say to their travelling acquaintances that they will spend a few weeks in their trip through the United States but in unguarded moments they have forgotten to pitch their smoking room conversation, which was carried on in their own tongue, so as to prevent their neighbors from being compelled to overhear their plans.

The members of this party of officers who have been in the service under Marshal von Waldersee, and who are now on their way to the United States are: Maj. Baron von Buttlar, Maj. Gerhard, Capt. Engel, Capt. Hintze, Capt. Graaf, Capt. Messing, Lieut. Jantzen, Lieut. von Lossow, Lieut. Nowack, Lieut. von der Sode, Lieut. von Bethmann, Lieut. Nigmann and Lieut. Polzer. They would only say when approached that they were travelling for pleasure. The first named is the chief of the party.

The plan of operation, according to the conversation of the officers on board ship, was to separate when arrived in San Francisco, and thence proceed on their ways across the country by diverse routes. This would permit the observation of practically the entire country. The principal thing of course will be to estimate the feeling and loyalty of the host of German-Americans, who have by their shooting festivals and the preservation of other home customs kept in touch with the fatherland. For this purpose the officers have discussed with many of the Americans on shipboard, the question of the German citizens of America, and the centers of the greatest population of their race.

From association with the Americans the German officers have decided that the military feeling in the United States has changed and this will be another subject of their investigations. They said little when questioned as to them with whom they served in Pekin and Tien-tsin, but on one occasion a member of the party dropped the remark that Gen. Chaffee was abrupt, and probably was not the best type of American. It is supposed that this conclusion was formed after the commander of the forces of the United States had protested against the unrestrained looting by the German army.

It is understood by the Doric's passengers who have been interested in the mission of the German officers, that the results of their investigations will be embodied in a report to the war office of the Berlin Government, which will deal with the new America, and will be the first estimate made of the people of the country, by a corps of foreigners, since the Spanish-American war, and the entrance in a large way of the nation into the wider field of international activity.

Dunne Gets Instruction From Knox.

Assistant United States Attorney Dunne yesterday received the letter of instruction from Attorney General Knox referring to the telegram in the case of Atherton vs. Wahiawa Sugar Co. Action in regard to the enforcement of the thousand acre clause in the Organic Act is left entirely to the discretion of the United States Attorney, the letter stating that as he is on the ground and well acquainted with the situation and the territorial laws, the matter can better be decided by him. What action will be taken by Mr. Dunne will not be known until after a conference with Mr. Baird today.

A LOCAL PROPHECY.



THE CLOSE OF THE INCIDENT.

JAPAN AND THE COFER CASE

The Chronicle's Comments on the Recent Local Quarantine Affair.

The resolutions of protest recently forwarded to the Japanese Minister in Washington, Mr. Takahira, by Japanese residents of Honolulu, who have asked his intervention with this government to put a check to the indignities to which their countrymen have been subjected at that port, appear to have much more serious justification than the single case complained of. At the Japanese consulate in this city it is stated that United States Quarantine Officer Dr. L. T. Cofer, in Honolulu, has made it his practice habitually to discriminate against all Japanese, and Chinese coming to that port, in his official examinations, and while permitting passengers of other nationalities to go virtually unchallenged,

he has required that a strict physical examination be made of all Asiatics. He has not only subjected Japanese ladies and gentlemen traveling as cabin passengers to this indignity, but he has extended his rules to cabin passengers, merely touching at Honolulu and bound for this country.

On July 25th, when S. Okabe, the newly appointed Japanese Vice-Consul for Honolulu, arrived in port, both this gentleman and his wife were subjected to this humiliating ordeal, to their great indignation and distress. At the same time this zealous quarantine official, passing over European travelers, laid his iron hand of authority on Miss Inai and Miss Nobuchi, two Japanese young ladies of aristocratic family, on their way to the United States to pursue their studies. Miss Inai is now in New York, and Miss Nobuchi is in Pacific Grove in this State.

T. Tanaka, Mr. Okabe's predecessor in Honolulu, who recently passed through this city on his way to New York, laid a statement citing these abuses before the local consulate, and the Japanese residents of San Francisco, embracing many wealthy merchants and men of independent means, are greatly stirred up over the matter. It will be recollected that during the bogus plague scare in San Francisco last year Dr. Kinoyun, then United States Quarantine Officer here,

made a gross error in including the Japanese with the Chinese in an absurd order forbidding them to pass in or out of the city. While the most polite nation in the world, the Japanese have great national pride, which was touched to the quick by this discrimination. The matter was taken up by the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo and an apology exacted from this nation, which was afterward supplemented by President McKinley's apologetic reference to the blunder in his message.—Chronicle.

Relict of Brigham Young

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, widow of the late President Brigham Young, of the Mormon Church, died today, aged 80. Mrs. Young was stricken with paralysis a few days ago while visiting her daughter near Great Falls, Mont. Mrs. Young was born at Watertown, N. Y., in 1821 and was one of the pioneers in the Mormon movement, following the small band across the continent to the Valley of the Salt Lake. She was married to Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Ill., and after his death became the wife of President Brigham Young. She had for years been prominent in church work. There are now but four surviving widows of the famous Mormon leader.

Stackable Receives Instructions.

A copy of a letter sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco from Washington, was received yesterday by Collector Stackable which has reference to the Treasury Department regulations of May 25, 1900, regarding certificates which accompany manifests of goods manufactured abroad and shipped again from Hawaii to the United States. Goods were formerly shipped under the following regulation: "Merchandise not the growth, production or manufacture of the Hawaiian Islands when shipped therefrom to the United States must be accompanied by a certificate from the chief officer of the customs at the port of shipment, stating the date of importation of the merchandise into Hawaii." The certificates required under this rule are not now necessary as the certificate was merely intended to show whether such goods had been shipped into Hawaii between July 7, 1898, and June 14, 1900. Hawaii not having been a foreign country since July 7, 1898, according to the De Lima vs. Bidwell decision, such certificates need not accompany manifests.

MANILA IS BECOMING AMERICAN

Now the New York of the Whole Orient.

MANILA is the New York of the Orient," said Edward Eugene Easton, of Washington, D. C., who is one of the company in the Doric on his way back to the United States, after a trip around the world, which has included a stay in the Philippines. Mr. Easton has given some of his impressions in the form of articles in the magazines, and will add to this everyday history of the country, after his return to his home. He continued:

"The entire round of life in the Orient has been changed by the appearance of the Americans in such numbers as have been traveling since the war. Prices have gone up at least 50 per cent. Whenever an American sees anything he wants he gets it; whenever he hears of anything he wants he goes to see it. As a result all along the main traveled roads there has been an advance in the prices of even the necessities of life. In the 'rickshaws and the most common of curios to such an extent that the old residents comment upon it in every city one enters from India to Japan."

"The most popular man in Manila is Judge Taft, and while it is of course too early to foretell what will be the result of the civil government now being established, I believe that it will surpass expectations. Already the people are taking up American customs and it will be only a short time until they are fairly well Americanized. The courts are being organized and the people are finding that they are free and are becoming satisfied in consequence. The greatest effect of the army scandals is outside of the Philippines. In the treaty ports the English, Germans and French say: 'That is your American army,' but to the Filipino there is little at which to wonder, as he is accustomed to such things from long association with the Spanish officers."

"English will soon be the language of the East. The order that Spanish is to be the language of the courts in the islands for five years will have little effect. The people are taking up the language of the soldier very rapidly. Even now, where there is difficulty in the native or the Chinese understanding the dialects of the different provinces it is customary for them to exchange ideas in pidgin English. This is to be noticed all over the East, and it will be only a short time until the language has become the one in which the business of the country is transacted."

"As yet the business in Manila has not been organized according to the best ideas, but this is because of the great amount of it which has been done. It will not be long until the trade of the East will be dominated to a great extent by the transactions at Manila, and it now seems probable that the great houses will have their branches there, and will control their Chinese and Japanese business from that city."

"Japan is in a peculiar condition, with the great war indemnity spent in public works, and with a standing army and navy which is a great drain upon the resources of the nation. The nation is just as proud as ever. It has an army which is the wonder of the world, as shown by the attention paid to it while in China, and during the negotiations for the recent loan when a proposition was made that the nation put its customs under the direction of an administrator as China has done, the suggestion was not given any consideration at all; it was peremptorily turned down."

"The prestige of the American in the Orient has been greatly increased by the appearance of the soldiers in China, where they were seen to be the best of all the allied forces. Trade is good, and the American importations are increasing."

The Camera Barred.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 11.—The greatest annoyance and trouble to foreign tourists continue to happen in consequence of the rigid enforcement of the law against taking photographs anywhere within the limits of the fortification zones. As these zones include very large tracts, mainly upon the chief lines of travel, the practical result is the almost absolute prohibition of the use of cameras by tourists. Artists also will soon find it impossible to exploit the country, as sketching is also placed equally under the ban.

Dr. Cofer's Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Japanese legation has lodged with Secretary Hay a remonstrance against the action of the health officers of the United States Treasury Department, having particular reference to the treatment accorded to the newly arrived Japanese Consul at Honolulu and his wife by Dr. Cofer, representing the Marine Hospital Service in the quarantine branch. The State Department has referred the communication to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Ruby Hall, claiming to be a San Francisco actress, has reported at Chicago the loss of \$1000 worth of diamonds by her lover, J. J. Drummond, with whom she eloped.